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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE 10/636,062 08/06/2003		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
		Christian Maciocco	42.P17373	1018
R. Alan Burne	7590 06/15/2007	EXAMINER		
,	OKOLOFF, TAYLOR &	BELLO, AGUSTIN		
Seventh Floor 12400 Wilship		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)	- !c			
		10/636,06	32	MACIOCCO ET AL				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner		Art Unit .				
	·	Agustin B	ello	2613				
Period for	The MAILING DATE of this commu Reply	nication appears on the	cover sheet with the	ne correspondence add	dress			
WHICH - Extension - after SIX - If NO per - Failure to Any repl	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F EVER IS LONGER, FROM THE N ons of time may be available under the provisions (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this comin riod for reply is specified above, the maximum so o reply within the set or extended period for reply y received by the Office later than three months batent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	MAILING DATE OF THE S of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no even munication. It tutory period will apply and were will, by statute, cause the app	HIS COMMUNICAT ent, however, may a reply b ill expire SIX (6) MONTHS t lication to become ABANDO	TION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this coloned (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•						
1)⊠ R	esponsive to communication(s) file	ed on 23 March 2007	•					
	•	2b)⊠ This action is n						
′=	ince this application is in condition	,—		prosecution as to the	merits is			
<i>,</i> —	osed in accordance with the pract				monto io			
Disposition	of Claims							
4)⊠ C	laim(s) <u>1-34</u> is/are pending in the	application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)∐ C	laim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ C	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-34</u> is/are rejected.							
7) 🗌 C	laim(s) is/are objected to.							
8)□ C	laim(s) are subject to restri	ction and/or election re	equirement.					
Application	Papers		•					
9) <u></u> Th	e specification is objected to by th	e Examiner.						
10)□ Th	e drawing(s) filed on is/are	: a) accepted or b)	objected to by th	ne Examiner.				
A	oplicant may not request that any obje	ction to the drawing(s) b	e held in abeyance.	See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
R	eplacement drawing sheet(s) including	g the correction is require	ed if the drawing(s) is	objected to. See 37 CF	R 1.121(d).			
	e oath or declaration is objected t							
Priority und	der 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) <u></u> Ac a) <u></u>	knowledgment is made of a claim All b)∭ Some * c)∭ None of:	for foreign priority und	der 35 U.S.C. § 119	a)-(d) or (f).				
1.	Certified copies of the priority	documents have bee	n received.					
2.	☐ Certified copies of the priority			cation No.				
3.	Copies of the certified copies		• •		Stage			
,	application from the Internation							
* See	e the attached detailed Office action	•	` ''	eived.				
Attachment(s)			•					
1) Notice o	f References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summ	ary (PTO-413)				
2) Notice o	f Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (F	PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mai	il Date				
	ion Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) o(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet.		5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	ai Patent Application				
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Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :12/8/06, 12/19/06, 3/23/07, 4/10/07.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the specification includes a embedded web address..

Appropriate correction is required.

2. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pung (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0150099) in view of Xiong (U.S. Patent No. 6,671,256).

Regarding claim 1, 20, 28, and 31, Pung teaches a method for establishing a coarse-grained reservation of a lightpath traversing a plurality of connected lightpath segments between source and destination nodes in an optical switched network, comprising: making a soft reservation of node resources supporting respective path segments from among the plurality of path segments (paragraph [0019]), the soft reservation of the node resources corresponding to a scheduled time period for which the path is requested to be reserved;

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determining if adequate node resources are available for reservation during the scheduled time period to support traversal of the entire path (paragraph [0049]); and making a hard reservation of the node resources corresponding to the scheduled time period if adequate node resources are determined to be available (paragraph [0019]). Pung differs from the claimed invention in that Pung fails to specifically teach that the method is applicable to lightpaths. However, Xiong teaches that applying a reservation method to a plurality of light paths is well known in the art (column 2 lines 13-25, column 7 lines 22-35, Figure 7). One skilled in the art would have been motivated to apply Pung's reservation method to Xiong's plurality of lightpaths in order to efficiently route multicast signals according to multiple QoS constraints (paragraph [0014] of Pung). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Pung's reservation method to Xiong's plurality of lightpaths.

Regarding claims 2, 3, 22, 23, and 34, Pung differs from the claimed invention in that

Pung fails to specifically teach that the optical switched network comprises a photonic burst

switched network or a wavelength division multiplexed PBS network. However, both types of
optical switched networks are well known in the art and Official Notice is given to that effect.

One skilled in the art would have been motivated to employ Pung's reservation methodology to a
photonic burst switched network or a wavelength division multiplexed PBS network in order to
efficiently route multicast signals according to multiple QoS constraints (paragraph [0014]).

Regarding claims 4 and 32, Pung teaches storing resource reservation data at each node, including resource reservation status indicia indicating whether a resource has a corresponding soft or hard reservation (paragraph [0044], paragraph [0048], paragraph [0057]; reference numeral S508 in Figure 5A), and time values specifying the start and end of the scheduled time

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period (inherent in a reservation of Pung and further taught by Xiong column 4 lines 66-67; column 5 lines 1-15; column 6 lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 5 and 27, Pung teaches passing a resource reservation request message between the nodes connected to the lightpath segments in a downstream traversal of the lightpath (paragraph [0029], paragraph [0042]), the resource reservation request message including resource reservation information (e.g. "QoS constraints" in paragraph [0042]); extracting the resource reservation information from the resource reservation request message (e.g. inherent in "constraints are tested" of paragraph [0042]); determining, based on existing resource reservation data for a given node, whether adequate resources are available during the scheduled time period (e.g. "ensure that a multicast path satisfying the QoS constraints may include this node" of paragraph [0042]); and making a soft reservation for a node resource the resource is determined to be available for the scheduled time period (e.g. "tentatively reserved" in paragraph [0042]).

Regarding claims 6, 7, and 24, Pung differs from the claimed invention in that Pung fails to specifically teach the use of GMPLS based labels. However, the use of these labels are well known in the art and Official Notice is given to that effect. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to employ a GMPLS based label in order to provide a framework for dynamic provisioning of connection in the optical network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use GMPLS labels in the system of Pung.

Regarding claims 8, 11, 25, and 26, Pung differs from the claimed invention in that Pung fails to specifically teach that the resource reservation request message comprises a Path/Resv

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message having a format based on an extension to the RSVP-TE (ReSerVation Protocol - Traffic Engineering) signaling protocol. However, PATH/RESV messages based on extensions to the RSVP-TE protocol are well known in the art and Official notice is given to that effect. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to use PATH/RESV messages in order to allow for bandwidth reservation in a peer-to-peer environment. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use PATH/RESV messages having a format based on an extension to the RSVP-TE in the system of Pung.

Regarding claim 9, Pung teaches that the resource request information includes data defining the scheduled time period (inherent in the reservation system employed by Pung).

Regarding claim 10, Pung teaches passing a resource reservation response message (e.g. "confirmation" in paragraph [0029], paragraph [0043]) between the nodes coupled to the lightpath segments in an upstream traversal of the lightpath, the resource reservation request message including resource reservation response information (inherent); extracting, at each node, the resource reservation response information from the resource reservation response message; and changing, at each node, the soft reservation for the node resource to a hard reservation (e.g. "confirmed" in paragraph [0047], paragraph [0058]).

Regarding claim 12, Pung teaches building a list of potential lightpaths between the source and destination nodes (e.g. "Req (A, x, y)" in Figure 12a); selecting a first potential lightpath in the list (e.g. "Req (A, a, b)"; determining if sufficient resources are available to reserve node resources supporting lightpath segments defined by the first potential lightpath for the scheduled time period (e.g. QoS test of paragraph [0100]); and processing a next potential lightpath in the list (e.g. "Req(A,b,d)" in Figure 12A) to determine if sufficient resources are

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available to reserve node resources supporting lightpath segments defined by the next lightpath for the scheduled time period if it is determined that resources supporting the lightpath segments of the first potential lightpath are insufficient (e.g. "Req(A,b,c)" in Figure 12A); and repeating the previous operation for subsequent next potential lightpaths in the list until either a lightpath having sufficient resources is identified (e.g. "Selected Path" in Figure 12A; paragraph [0042]) or the list is exhausted (paragraph [0103]).

Regarding claim 13, Pung teaches prioritizing the potential lightpaths in the list based on at least one transmission-related criteria (paragraph [0009] - paragraph [0011]).

Regarding claim 14, Pung teaches dynamically reprioritizing the potential lightpaths in the list in response to a detected change in network transmission conditions (paragraph [0010], paragraph [0044]).

Regarding claim 15, Pung differs from the claimed invention in that Pung fails to specifically teach that the potential light paths are prioritized based on traffic balancing considerations. However, prioritizing light paths based on traffic balancing considerations is well known in the art and Official Notice is given to that effect. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to prioritizing light paths based on traffic balancing considerations in order to efficiently balance the resources of the network among a plurality of users. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to prioritizing light paths based on traffic balancing considerations.

Regarding claim 16, Pung teaches dynamically reprioritizing the potential lightpaths in the list in response to a detected change in network topology (paragraph [0010]).

Regarding claims 17 and 33, Pung teaches that the determination of whether adequate resources are available at a given node comprises: aggregating any existing reservations for the node resource corresponding to a specified bandwidth and the scheduled time period to obtain an existing resource allocation; adding the bandwidth percentage corresponding to a resource reservation request to the existing resource allocation to obtain a requested allocation for the node resource; determining if the requested allocation exceeds a threshold (paragraph [0049]).

Regarding claim 18, Pung teaches that partial use of node resource may be reserved (e.g. part of the overall resources of the node).

Regarding claim 19, Pung teaches the partial use comprises a bandwidth percentage use of a lightpath segment (inherent in the sharing of node resources).

Regarding claim 21, Pung teaches that execution of the instructions further performs the operation of storing resource reservation data on one of the first storage device or a second storage device operatively coupled to said at least one processor, said resource reservation data including resource reservation status indicia indicating whether a resource has a corresponding soft or hard reservation (paragraph [0040], paragraph [0044-0047]), and time values specifying the start and end of the scheduled time period (inherent in a reservation of Pung and further taught by Xiong column 4 lines 66-67; column 5 lines 1-15; column 6 lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 29 and 30, Pung teaches that said at least one processor includes a network processor or a control processor (paragraph [0040]).

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Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Agustin Bello whose telephone number is (571) 272-3026. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (571)272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Agastin Bello
Primary Examiner
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